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THE SEK, New York City.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscriping sublication wish to have rejected articles returned, must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Who Is Responsible?

No more important question faces the people of this city just now than that of fixing the responsibility for damages to property owners through construction of the Rapid Transit tunnel, such, for example, as the wrecking of the Murray Hill Hotel by explosion and of the houses on Park avenue above Thirtyseventh street by a cave-in.

Nine out of ten persons suppose that the city is responsible for these damages; but as the law now stands the city is not responsible in the slightest degree. Ever since the decision of the Court of Appeals, in 1853, in the case of PACK inst the city of New York, the city has been absolved from all liability for damage claims like those now arising.

PACK sued the city to recover damages for the death of one of his children, who was killed by a blast set off by a man who had taken a contract from the city to grade and clear a street. The Court of Appeals held, Judge JEWITT writing the opinion:

"If the injured party attempts to recover for his loss against any one other than him who is actually guilty of the wrongful act. It can only be on the ground that the relation of principal and agent, or master and servant, existed between the party and the party doing the act. . . The doc trine is, that a person who undertakes the erection of a building, or other work, for his own beneat, ensible for injuries to third person pesssioned by the negligence of a person, or his servant, who is actually engaged in executing the whole work, under an independent employment or a general contract for that purpose. FOSTER was such a contractor, . . for whose negligence or that of his servants, the defendant is not liable."

Considering the length of time in which this construction of the law has stood, it is not to be expected that the Court of Appeals will disturb it. Persons sustaining injury to property by the Rapid Transit operations must look to Mr. McDonald or his sub-contractors for compensation.

But is Mr. McDonald, even, responsi ble for these claims? It is very doubtful. The decision of the Court of Appeals seems to be that the only person responsible is the party actually performing the work by which the damage was caused, that is to say, in this case not the main contractor but the subcontractor. And while the exact relations as to responsibility for loss between contractor and sub-contractor have never been perfectly defined, there are many decisions holding in cases very similar to those now under discussion that the responsibility is the sub-contractor's alone. So far as we understand, Mr. McDonald or the Subway Construction Company has not admitted any responsibility in the matter at all.

and public observation, can only be generation. legally placed upon the shoulders of operations, and the main contractor himself, who will also receive enormous profits from them, are able so to subcontract away their liability for damages that responsibility falls finally upon those who are financially irresponsible, it is time it was generally understood.

There is something here that demands the immediate attention of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel of this town.

Marriage, Sentimental and Mercemary.

The discussion of the question of marriage, in which some of our correspondents are now engaged, is of a character very suggestive of the greater maturity and complexity our civilization has attained during the last generation, and, more especially, since the Spanish war, or perhaps, since the growth of prosperity and the new industrial development which began in 1896.

The social transformations which equial intertainments were not a modifier for any finite partial age and fine magnifier of France and Events to more absorbed intelligence and independent now contribute to the finite finite france of the point point point point for any of the point point point point and the point point of the point point point point and the point point of the point point point and the point point

formation has gone on there has accompanied it a modification in the tone of the society most affected by the change as respecting marriage. A marriage has taken on more of the character of an alliance in which purely sentimental and romantic considerations have only a subordinate place, if they are not eliminated altogether. Socially skilful mothers arrange "good" marriages for their sons and daughters with artful diplomacy. The great cost of maintaining the present social state forbids marriage to those who desire to remain in that state or to enter into it, unless they have the money requisite to keep it up or can obtain the money by means of a matrimonial alliance. Social ambitions, too, lead the rich eager to gratify them by making alliances with mates of the high and assured social position they have not. A name and a place of social distinction, though unaccompanied by the possession of wealth may be made a full equivalent in the matrimonial market for a great fortune, with relative social obscurity on the

other side. Now, one of the questions debated by our correspondents, is whether these marriages, "mercenary marriages" as they are called, are as successful in their outcome, so far as conjugal and family happiness is concerned, as are those impelled by romantic sentiment alone. Two of our correspondents tell from their personal observation of examples of "mercenary marriages" which seemingly have turned out to be successful in this way, and one of these writers contends flatly that motives of interest are practically a better and more sensible guide to matrimony than what young persons are pleased to term 'love,' " for "less disillusionment results.

This is rank heresy against the faith of poetry from the beginning of time, profanation of the idealism which alone keeps society from sordid materialism: vet that it is gaining greater headway at this time of wealth and luxurious indulgence without any previous example in the history of our American society or even of the world, cannot be denied. Purely interested motives for entering into marriage, which formerly would not have been confessed by those influenced by them. are now acknowledged and defended and, as in the example of our correspondent, are even commended as more sensible and more desirable for the individuals concerned and for society generally than the impulse of the romantic sentiment extolled and cele-

brated by the poets of all ages. As yet, however, this violence against the passion or sentiment of love is done in a very limited social sphere only, and even there by comparatively few of the body. In the great mass of our society it is still viewed with abhorrence Cupid is not displaced from his tyrannical throne, and, thank Goo! his seat upon it will be secure so long as the human heart beats.

Shakespeare by Word of Mouth.

The flurry over SHAKESPEARE which London has taken with rather comical seriousness has had one good result in making Mr. SIDNEY LEE sum up what we do know about the poet, apart from documentary evidence, in a pleasant Shakespeare in Oral Tradition." The amount seems large to Mr. LEE, though now sustained by property owners by much more, however, than existed for reason of this Rapid Transit tunnel the greater number of literary men help from a third Power, as, for exwork, matters now of daily occurrence of ELIZABETH'S time or the following

It must be a pretty obdurate sceptic small and impecunious sub-contractors, that after examining the tradition will gross injustice is being perpetrated. remain unconvinced of the existence If the great and rich city of New York, at least and of the poetic labors of " the which is receiving in its corporate admirable dramaticke poet," "that fa- Manchuria and to cease meddling in capacity the sole benefit from these mous writer and actor," "worthy master WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE."

First among Mr. LEE's witnesses come the contemporary poets, rare BEN JONSON at their head, who sang the praises of SHAKESPEARE, during his life and after his death. With them are joined the actors in SHAKESPEARE'S company. One of these left him a legacy; to three others he made bequests in his will. Two of the company preserved in the First Folio the literary work of " so worthy a friend and fellow as was our SHAKESPEARE." In the preliminary pages of that volume they record three statements of common fame, namely: " that to SHAKESPEARE and his plays in his lifetime was invariably extended the fullest favor of the court and its leading officers; that death deprived him of the opportunity he had long contemplated of preparing his literary work for the press; and that he wrote with so rapidly flowing a pen that his manuscript was never defaced by have taken place in America and are alteration or erasure " To this BEN last century this was a country rain. rection. One of his remarks that has

secule of contemporary smooth and fash. And the astumings of the quickers— as have referred as have another the atmosphere and income and incom correct even by the fictions was not of Axon. In-action of establishment in a desired a completions of accusance toward programmy time above to a part of the first and the second of th larger than that now documed requires company. Levers preinted the entering last to can age to contain the effective five and agriculture of printing the entering the enterin

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understood Latin pretty well, for he had been in his younger years a schoolmaster in the country;" that " he was a handsome well-shaped man, very good company, and of a very ready and pleasant smooth wit," and that he and BEN JONSON gathered "humours of men daily wherever they came." Others give like testimony. Through CHARLES HART, SHAKESPEARE'S grandnephew. the discovery was made, in the middle of the seventeenth century, that the poet's brother, GILBERT, was still alive, but all the old man could remember then was his brother's performance of Adam in "As You Like It."

Sir WILLIAM D'AVENANT, the playwright, gave out that he was SHAKE-SPEARE'S illegitimate son. From him we have the story of the Earl of Southampton's lending the poet £1,000. He also possessed a complimentary autograph letter from King James I, to Shake-SPEARE. JOHN WARD, curate of Stratford on Avon, in the latter part of the seventeenth century looked up SHAKE-SPEARE'S relatives and knew Lady BAR-NARD, his only grandchild and last surviving descendant. He reported some important details: that SHAKESPEARE retired to Stratford in his later life; that he wrote two plays a year in his most active period; that he was able to spend " at the rate of £1,000 a year;" that he entertained DRAYTON and Jonson at "a merry meeting" shortly before his death, and that he died of its effects.

Oxford, which is only thirty-six miles from Stratford, supplied AUBREY with more gossip, namely, that SHAKESPEARE as a boy helped his father in his trade of butcher; that he betrayed very early signs of poetic genius; that he paid annual visits to his native place, and that he died possessed of a substantial fortune. BETTERTON learned the story of Shakespeare's deer-stealing scrape, another visitor to Stratford the story of his dreading the removal of his bones from their resting place, and others the statements that Falstaff and Dogberry were drawn from actual persons.

On literary criticism Mr. LEE does not touch though he records the fact that even in the great Civil War, men debated over the poet's merits as compared with classic authors and that CLARENDON held SHAKESPEARE to be one of the most illustrious of our nation." He has collected only the oral tradition. Knowing as we do the general outline of the life of an actor-manager who was also a writer of plays in ELIZABETH'S and James's time, enough has come to us by word of mouth alone to enable us to see what kind of man WILLIAM SHAKE-SPEARE was. There are documents to fill out that knowledge. Details are lacking, as we now regret, but the facts of his existence and the impression he made on contemporaries and the generation that followed him are beyond reasonable doubt.

The Czar's Reply to the British-Japanese Warning.

We shall recognize the purport of the joint note now addressed by Russia and France to the other great Powers interested in the Far East, if we recall the terms of the British-Japanese Treaty to which the note must be regarded as a reply. Substantially, the treaty provided that, in the event of a conflict paper in the Nincteenth Century on between Russia and Japan, the latter Power should be left to fight singlehanded, so long as her opponent receive no support from a third Power: on her side, might count on the assistcumstances, the treaty was construed as an admonition that Russia would do well to withdraw her troops from Corea.

That, for the present, at all events, Russia will obey the admonition seems "China," and that they view with satisfaction the affirmation of the same We have put the word " China ' in quotation marks, because it is ambiguous, very different meanings having been hitherto assigned to it by Russia and her French ally on the one hand, and by permanent through a formal cession of the territory occupied, that, in her eyes, now proceeding more rapidly than ever Josson adds that the players would " China " means the region south of there has come some loss also. The was in the habit of arguing that historic Great Britain and the United States Wilmeite. social simplicity of the earlier period is speaker's work would have been better have persistently held Manchuria to be passing away. Until the middle of the had he devoted more time to the cor. an inseparable part of the Chinese Em. Woman's Club invited their again, and a very great one for all time. pire, and, consequently, think that the and other "girls," the friends of their tively poor. In New York and the been preserved was that Sirakmerrane Russian soldiers should be withdrawn "girls," to talk the matter over The whole Union the possessors of large "was indeed benest and of an open and as quickly as possible from the points prospect assumed to please. The maids fortunes were few, and as measured free nature, had an excellent phanteer, temperarily occupied As Russia, since formed a club. Miss Victor provides by the standards of very great wealth brave notions and gentle expressions, the minouncement of the Britisholap- was elected President. Miss Holas of this period no such American furtures wherein he flowed with that family among Treaty, has exceed trying to secure for another the club met up all existed then. The some of fixing that nonethness it was tocomery by exclusive mining and industrial prixts Thursday afternoone of the houseof the most prosperous and times an elevated by atopped ' itegas in Manchesta, and has connected of the employees of mentions A good cially most conspicuous then was simple. Coming from persons who pines to be early dated for the removal of deal of ability and town and entires. and humids no compared with the imag. Smallestrate, for are, with much more for troup from that province, we as-tificence and grandour of the present than likelihood \$152,500 a clory of the summer that also have renowned for before the standard of the provincings was is all New York there were no great wit consists between him denines and programming of the word 'thous.' andatous Soon four me we from an increase according to the measure now consists to church the following was used in the joint note has given if the with artification first one liked give made accessory by the moral require : for higher to incoming host the father more comprehensive meaning a which played deposit and another recited

to themselves to consider, in such case, means of assuring their protection."
This means, apparently, that, if Japan, relying on the fact that, as yet, the Trans-Siberian Railway is not adapted for military purposes, should seize the opportunity to attack Russia while the latter Power is weak on its eastern frontier, France would lend the aid of her fleet to her ally, in spite of her knowledge that this act would bring Great Britain into the arena on the other side. In other words, the British Foreign Office will be disappointed, if it entered into the treaty with Japan on the assumption that it would thereby avert the interference of any third Power with a duel between the Czar and the Mikado. The joint note means that, if there is any collision at all on the Pacific coast of Asia, it will not be a duel, but quadrangular fight.

The British Government, which must desire to avoid all additional burdens while its resources are severely taxed in South Africa, will, in view of the position now openly taken by France, do its utmost to prevent its Japanese ally from precipitating hostilities in the Far East.

The Factory of the Future.

Rabbi Hirsch of Chicago revealed an interesting idea the other day, when speaking in behalf of the Jewish Manual Training School. Seeing that power can be delivered anywhere by the transmission of electricity, he predicts that the factory system of to-day will disappear. Into every house power can be brought which will drive each wheel for the artisan in his own little workshop." The growing masses of artisans that trouble students of sociology so much to-day, will "disintegrate," and will become interdependent-independents. The moral and physical benefit of greater privacy will be great, in Rabbi HIRSCH'S opinion.

Against this prophecy must be conidered the fact that the individual artisan of to-day is no longer a complete master in his craft. He is an atom, or a spoke in the industrial wheel. In an account of watch making published in THE SUN a week or two ago it was shown that more than a hundred men contribute to the making of a watch, each adding but a touch to the machinery of the whole.

It is easy to transmit power; but to transport material from one house to another, instead of handing it from bench to bench, as in the great factories of to-day, would be so expensive as to make Rabbi Hirsch's prophecy vain.

The Maids of Wilmette.

Once more the Chicago employment agencies are trying to induce hired girls to go to Wilmette and light the fires in its deserted kitchens. Wilmette is a suburb, as respectable as a butler and as tranquil as a tomb. The householders of Wilmette feel that it is and of right ought to be a privilege and a pleasure to live there. It has clubs, especially the Weman's Club, a body which prides itself on its width of interests, and loves to cultivate itself and promote cultivation in others. Life in Wilmette is one grand, sweet song; there should be no doubt about that. The only discord comes by way of the pantry and backstairs. The queens of the kitchen don't love Wilmette. They sniff at the place contemptuously. Its pleasant seat, the salubrity of its citizens, the opportunity for self-imbut that, in case Russia should obtain provement in it, woo them in vain. They miss the light and bustle of the city. ample, her French ally, then Japan, They can't away with a settlement in which there is " nothin' doin'." ance of Great Britain. Under all cir- hard work to coax them out to Wilmette; still harder work to persuade them to stay there. So strong is the longing for urban life and so uninviting to many are the Arcadian pastures.

For a little, all too little while, Wilmette saw happier days. After much anxious brooding upon the best means probable, but, to save her dignity, she of anchoring hired girls in Wilmette, now pretends by the joint note that she the Woman's Club produced a noble has intended all along to follow the and attractive scheme. The father course prescribed. The signatories of | seems to have been Prof. Graham Taythe joint note begin by asserting that LOR. In a lecture on the " Outlines of they have repeatedly expressed the Sociology "he told the club that a club purpose of upholding the open door of working girls, and particularly of kitchen girls, would be a fine way of keeping hired and hirer in tune, of principle by Great Britain and Japan. showing the maid that suburban life was a joyous dream and that her wellbeing was a matter of deep and affectionate interest to "the lady of the house." In Chicago and thereabouts the feminine mind instinctively takes Japan, Great Britain and the United refuge in clubs. If anything is to be States upon the other. Russia has done, a club must be the best way of shown by her acts, that is to say, by her doing it. So the Woman's Club decided military occupation of Mukden, New- that a hired girls' club for the artistic. chwang and other strategic points, and literary, moral, musical and social culby her attempt to make the occupation tivation of its members, would make them and their employers happy. Club women all, the deities of parior and of pantry, would stand by one another before in our history tend toward in. often mention to him SHAKESPEARE'S the tirent Wall and should not include to the last; and the intelligence offices provement in many ways, but with them rapidity of composition, and that he Manchuria. On the other hand, Japan, would make no money out of redormed

Some members of the Walmetts

reporter, " a trail of quarrels, indigns tion and giggles," and it has made " the engaging of girls for household service in Wilmette more difficult than before." A member of the Woman's Club says adly that the girls didn't like the imputation that they needed guardianship, iked still less the notoriety forced upon them by the newspapers, and " resented the snobbish attitude taken by part of the townspeople." And so, " well, we are answering our own doorbells."

From the Census Bureau's preliminary report on the manufacture of boots and shoes, factory made, in this country, it appears that the total value of product inreased from \$220,649,358 in 1890, to \$261, 025,580 in 1900. But while the number of boots and shoes for boys and men increased largely during this ten years there was a very slight increase in the number of shoes made for women. Here the report is probably deceptive. There were more women in 1900 than in 1890 and they wore more shoes and better shoes. Perhaps more of them could afford the luxury of having their shoes

Every year our Consuls abroad call attention to the field that should be canvassed for American shoes because they are superior in style and finish. The mistake was made several years ago of sending to England a consignment of very cheap shoes which brought discredit on the entire American industry. Such a shoe is never worth what it costs, no matter how little that may be, and the English laborers who bought them found that out. It is in the nigher-grade boots and shoes that our export trade might be pushed profitably.

The clumsy foreign-made shoes give courgeois character even to royalty, judgng by the full-length photographs of it hat we have seen. Shapely and well-made American shoes are not sold largely abroad simply because the public demand for them there has not been educated up to them. Educate! Educate!

They are passing a bill in the Ohio Legislature to give the city of Cleveland a Park Board, composed of two Democrats and two Republicans, appointed by the Probate Judge of Cuyahoga county, with the Mayor s ex-officio chairman, to vote when the board is tied. Curiously enough, the division in the Legislature is on partisan ines, the Democrats opposing and the Republicans favoring the bill. Cleveland ought to have a Park Board surely, but we question the wisdom of making the judiciary the means of its appointment.

Lovely were the auspices under which the Montana State Agricultural Association was organized at Helena week before last The standing committees were appointed to the melody of these naïve and pleasant resolutions:

" Recognizing the beauty and pleasure of life and the important position of agriculture in the civilisation of the world and the multiplication of the human family, it being the basis of the whole supertructural government since it is by the producte of the earth's surface that animal life is sustained. Now we, the Montana State Agricultura ssociation, do hereby declare:

That, while we recognize gain as essential uman existence and a necessary precaution against want in old age, and commend a reasonable effor in the direction of a bank account, that we regard the beautification of the landscape and the comforts and convenience of a home and the happiness and contentment of a good housewife and the children and the education of the children as para-

Not anti-imperialism, but a union of beautification, and happiness and education is the * paramount " issue for the good

people of Montana.

For the "beautification of our land, the increase of production and the promotion of the brotherhood of man," every member is " pledged to mix and mingle, as before, with their fellow men," to "in every

The Montana agriculturists sniff the breezes from quite the most beautiful portions of the Rockies, and we take off our hats to the whole-souled sentiment that is born of them. May Montana become in her landscape the most beautified and in her homes the most beatified State on both slopes of the Rocky Mountains!

ALBANY, March 22.—Eings county seems likely attain a record for proposing unconstitutional gislation.—Brooklyn Eagle. The Empire State has been for some time nundated by legislation of this kind, and

the Republican majority in the Legisla-

ture sits either mute or so feeble in criticism

and opposition that legislation at Albany

is acquiring anything but good repute. We find about the truest estimate of the young violinist, KUBELIK, out in St. Louis, in the Republic; and in view of the ex travagance noticed here and there regardng this artist, it is worth promulgating. It is not true," says our contemporary, that he is the greatest living violinist. He is not only not first, but he is not second, or fourth or sixth." The Republic thinks that in the entire list of the world's concert violinists Kuberik might perhaps of rank twentieth. Probably this is an exaggeration. KURELIE, however, although a most delicately accomplished player

atomo sia activistici A good don't of fun has been poked at is surected PADEREWSE. for objecting the placing of Kunther s name on his eses programme. Allowing for the sensicannot be binned for putting all the unlities of the plantet together, Fassanewski must be called the first of them ART OF SHARE OF THE SHARE OF TH

No. - Question - Stor Sail or Amp?

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of all the masters of the fiddle who have

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TRIBUTES TO DELAREY. British Praise for the Boer General Who

LONDON, March 15 .- In no country, per haps, has the Boer General, Delarey, received heartier praise than here in the home of the people whom he has cost so dear. On all sides he is praised for his skill and gal-lantry no less than for his patriotism and

From the time that the news came of his capture of Lord Methuen the press has been full of stories of the man who is probably the best fighting General now in South Africa, and every story redounds to his credit. He is described as the most dig-nified of all the Boer Generals.

He is of Huguenot ancestry, says a writer in the Daily Mail, as is shown by his high-bridged, finely chiselled nose, his wellbridged, finely chiselled nose, his well-poised head, his delicate hands and feet. His breast is swept by a well-combed beard, and his whole stature shortened by the massiveness of his fine head. Douglas Story had a curious discussion with Mr. Reitz once as to the height of Gen. Delarey. "I had called him a smallish man, and the State Secretary contended that he was tall," says Mr. Story. "In matter of inches I believe Mr. Reitz was correct, but if I were describing the man to one desired to recognize him I should

head and heavy beard, set on a spare, cleancut body, give him the appearance of a man of very medium stature. And yet, I suppose, he is 5 feet 10% inches in height. "He had none of the trim neatness of Louis Botha, none of the aldermanic impressiveness of Lucas Meyer; yet his keen eye and sad, reflective face commanded

still call him a smallish man. His massive

respect. His native dignity asserted it-self at all times." No other Boer General, not even the famous De Wet, has inflicted so many disasters upon the British troops as Delarey. The war has brought personal sadness to him. His boy of 15 was by his side at the Modder River. Then a bullet laid the lad low, and in half an hour the boy was

What this meant to him was shown one night when some of his men were sitting in his tent discussing Lord Roberts. One of the men was saying that Lord Roberts had earned in the war an Earldom, £100,000, the highest position in the British army and a world-wide name. Delarey listened quietly for a long time and then said: You speak of what Lord Roberts has

gained, and seem to envy him, but do you ever think of what he has lost? None of you has lost a son in this war, but Lord Roberts and I have, and I can sympathize with him. "I will guarantee to say that he would

willingly give up all the honors that he has, every penny of his fortune, and return again to the position of a Lieutenant, aye, even to a Tommy, if by so doing he could regain his son. He is a Field-Marshal, certainly, but he is a father, also. "I know what his feelings were when he heard that his son was killed. I have

drunk of the same bitter cup, though he has drunk deeper than I, for in his case he lost his only son and I have others left." Delarey is known as a silent man and has the thoughtful man's habit of slowly

passing his hand over his forehead and over his head. Even in the Volksraad, where he sat for eleven years, he was known as the silent man. He is said to be a true patriot and fought

for his country rather than for his President. "No good can possibly come to the State until the old man is out of the way. he once exclaimed. Indeed, it was his known opposition to President Kruger that cost him the position of Commandant General when Piet Joubert died.

Grant and Sherman-Their Memorials TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was very glad to see the suggestion made in THE Sun that the Gen. Sherman statue should be erected near the tomb of Gen. Grant, and this by way of preserving in the public mind the

by way of preserving in the public mind the happy relations of these two leaders under the stress of war, and later during their residence in New York.

They were as nearly rivals in the field in point of efficiency and extent of operations as any two Generals could well be, and yet they took pride in each other's achievements, their great individual qualities supplementing and helping to the result which alike absorbed them. Of jealousy and rivalry, in the ordinary sense, there was none. their great individual qualities supplementing and helping to the result which alike absorbed them. Of jealousy and rivairy, in the ordinary sense, there was none.

Much will be forgotten concerning them by generations to come, but if their memorials are placed near each other—within hailing distance—and this for the good and distinguishing reason of their hearty friendship, their generous and large-minded appreciation of each other, this fact will become a permanent tradition, and will exert a salutary, not to say admonitory, influence upon American soldiers in this our day and in all time to come.

Thus there is a reason for placing the statue of Gen. Sherman near Gen. Grant, which the entire public will respond to and appreciate. Isolated, the two monuments are, or will be, what they are. Viewed together, at one aweeping look, they are informed with sentiment, euch as the whole nation does well to cherish.

PELHAM MANOE. March 21.

PELHAM MANOR, March 21.

We Enter No Dental. To the Entrop or THE SUN -Sir. I have been precisely thirty odd years reading your paper, and must certainly say so far as I am concerned it is about the bast published in New York. Pourquoir

Because for brevity, conciseness, perspicacity and elegance of diction it is unequalied.

A. M. NEW YORK, March 22. Just What She Norded Madge. The one thing that seems to please her ost about her marriage in that it enables her to

ver could get a seat in a street car-Against Popular Election of Squators

From the Mason Friegraph.
To absorded the attention of Schators by the legislative modics of the State will be to cut another. card that block or to the old tensitiation. The seast step will be to select the Senators according to population make blakes knowing one and some

From the Michigan Carnett.
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Barri patition to the apparent of states The rings. Rush harms to a restricting tary. The Resonanced with the land A GREAT SOUTHERN PROJECT. Organized Movement to Develop a Speelfically Southern Literature.

From the Atlanta Journal "You ask me," replied Mr. William C. Chase, chairman of the general committee on organization, &c., "to give an outline of the undertaking or movement to establish a vast book manufactory and publishing house in the South. A convention of Southern men was held recently in Charleston, S. C. where the movement was inaugurated and the appointment authorized of a general committee on organisation, consisting of several of the foremost men of each Southern State, this committee will communicate with the citizens of their several States and will be called together in the near future to regularly organize a vast corporation to manufacture and publish books. Atlanta was chosen as provisional headquarters, and the city in which the factories and corporation will be established will be decided upon by ing as above, The capital is limited to \$5.-000,000, operations to begin when ten per cent is paid in. Each State will have a direc-tor upon the board, and a strong body of business men and educators will thus be united.
"No private concern can possibly cope with the present conditions. The sole hope of successful competition rests in the establishment of an enterprise owned and centrolled by the general public, whose interests it is

"Southern men will no longer delegate the moulding of thought and education to those who have for fifty years persistently, even cruelly, ignored the desires and interests of Southern people. During all of these years, in which these concerns have been callous to appeals and threats alike, the South has suffered injuries that are beyond possible ex-cuse or pardon. Millions of money have been taken for books that were often effensive

taken for books that were often effensive to the people.

"The South has advanced as no other section of the Union in the development of her material resources, but by neglecting her mental resources and failing to encourage the abilities of her people, she has lost fully fifty years of advantage; and instead of controlling the forces of literature and learning in America, as she did fifty years ago, she is looked upon to-day as the weakest portion of the Union; and finds herself, as to education, &c., the object of charitable concern of other sections of the Union, and is paying dearly and bitterly the tribute of her prodigality. These are plain words, but the situation demands blunt facts.

"In the direct matter of text-books for schools, the South is in bondage, practically. The present generation is, if anything, more servile to text-books than its predecessor. The books used relate so little of the South that, like unlettered races, our real story is mere tradition, handed down from father to son and mether to daughter.

"One of the leading statisticians of the

daughter.

"One of the leading statisticians of the South has asserted that we have to-day one hundred capable writers in the South to one a half a century ago; and as we suided the national thought at that period could our writers of the present find recognition, through some great publishing house, we would again enjoy the envied prestige.

"The literary lethargy existing in the South, and the pitiable lack of appreciation of the efforts of Southern writers, is due to the fact that the manufacturing and publishing of books are almost entirely controlled by concerns outside of the South. These concerns accept only such manuscripts as commercially and, worse still, politically, conform to their views.

accept only such manuscripts as commercially and, worse still, politically, conform to their views.

"The South has produced over 10,000 writers, orators, and statesmen, physicians, divines, artists, musicians, lawyers, inventors, financiers and other men and women of consplcuous talent, ability and genius; but we seek in vain to find any considerable number of them included in the list of eminent Americans in any line of achievement. The persistence in ignoring the South by the publishers in common merits the rebuke of the entire country, and that it will be properly dealt with there can be no doubt.

"Fifty years of Southern effort will now take the place of the lost half century marked by idleness, and worse—neglect. In 1860 those who are so fortunate as to live in the South will enjoy the distinction of possessing a literary and educational excelence equal to the superlative of any people on the globe. All lands will be honored to have in their homes and schools books written and published in the South. Compare such a brilliant gratification to the gloom of to-day."

Short History of Jekyl Island.

From the Macon Telegraph.
On the island is an old "tabby" house. is a natural building material, formed of shells and lime. The house was built by Governor Oglethorpe the first Governor of the colony, and occupied as military station by Major Horton, who was command of the Government forces. The island came into the possession of the duBignon family in 1791, and at one time the sea island cotton grown there ranked with that of Edisto Island, S. C., a

In 1885 Col. duBignon had John Claffin of Not York as his guest, and Mr. Claffin was so charmed with the beauty of the island and enjoyed the spiendid hunting so much that he suggested the formation of a club. The Colonel took the matter up in New York and in May, 1886, the club was The price paid for the island was \$50,000 cash

and \$75,000 in twenty-year \$50 per cent. gold bonds. The shares numbered 100, and the club was organized with fifty members, with two shares each, at \$300. The last share that has been sold \$5,200. Probably \$5.000,000 could not buy island to day, even if it were on the market.

A Very Pessimistic New England View From the Fosion Christian Register. I know more than one town of three to gove

I know more than one town of this aboy over thundred inhabitants where there is not a boy over 15 years old that I could point to with moral pride or admiration, without mental reserve and keen regret. Or perhaps in another town one longous buy may be found, or perhaps two or three unknown to each other in their separate corners master the strange moral problems of their lives. They would leaven the immp, if society were not tobacco-soaked and feud-poisoned and dead.

The churches are dead, the town meeting has The churches are dead, the town many become a medicy of grab yame and roaring face society thrives only on tiddledy winks and layer cake, the schools live through outside present the majority of farms do not produce bank books because they are not worked, or are worked will out intellectual activity. Fulfile spirit and private contents of the conte enterprise allies are dead

The Irish and Liquor Selling.

From the Sacres livet Resiew.

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